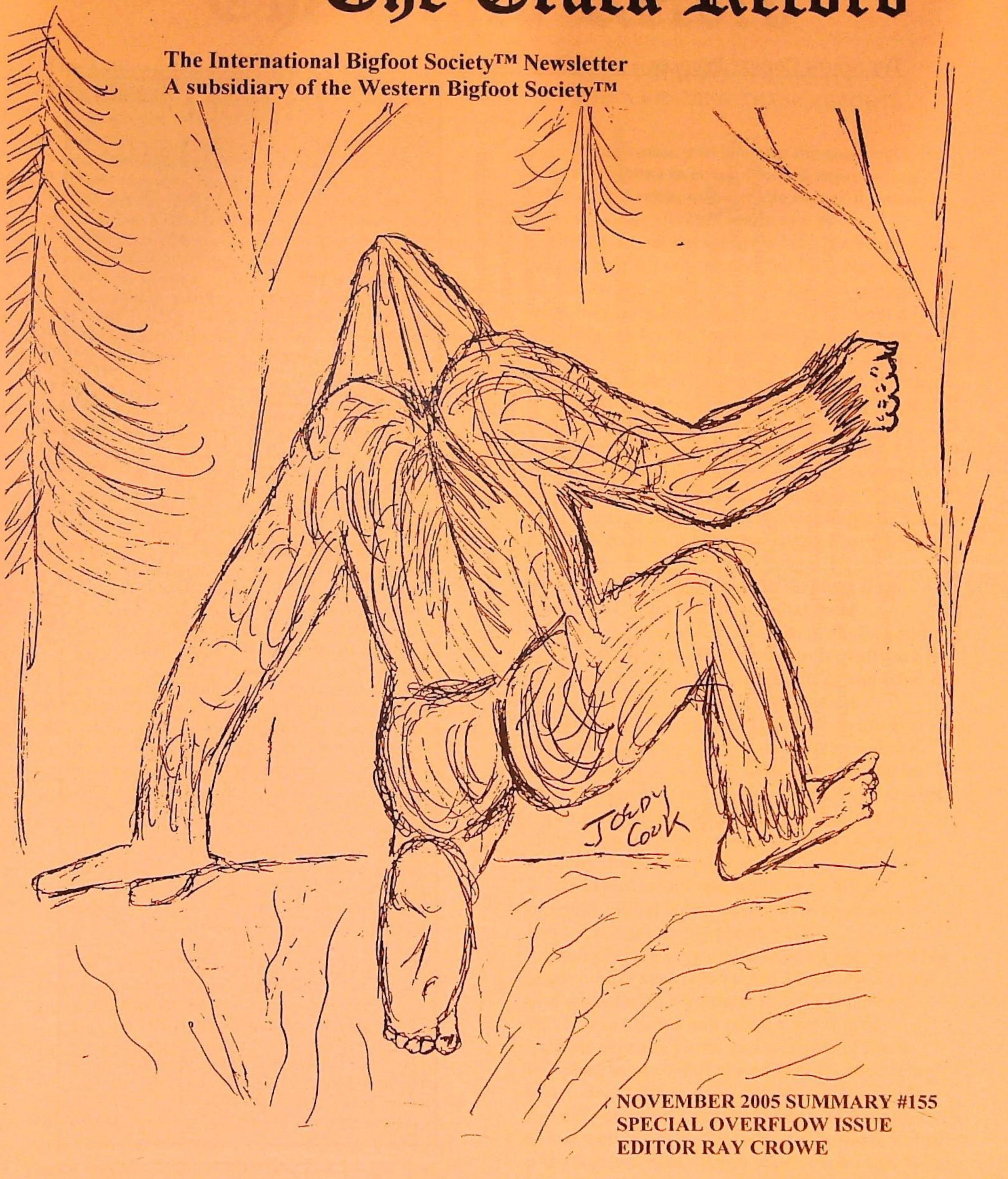
The Track Record

The International Bigfoot Society™ Newsletter
A subsidiary of the Western Bigfoot Society™



NOVEMBER 2005 SUMMARY #155
SPECIAL OVERFLOW ISSUE
EDITOR RAY CROWE

Source: Don Todd [A.R. P. O., Kingston ,Rhode Island]

Barrington, R. I. Bigfoot sightings reported in 1973

James Barren and his wife saw a Bigfoot that had a six foot stride near the Barrington river. They saw this creature both in the spring and fall of 1973.

An investigator named Howard Smuckler had talked with people in the area to see if others had seen this creature also and a booklet had been passed around but I personally never could locate a copy [perhaps it was a private printing for the purpose of the investigation] and Don Todd didn't know where a copy might be found.

The Barrens lived at 46 Sowams road [near the Barrington River] and in 1974 the house was lost in a fire.

There were also reports of U.F.O.s in the area at the time. When I mentioned this to someone I knew that lived in Barrington , they told me that they had read something in The Barrington times [their local newspaper] mentioning the incidents.. I then called the newspaper and they couldn't locate anything in their files about the article.

Bigfoot In Rhode Island?

December 11, ~~1987~~ 1973 at 4:10 p.m. on Dye Hill Rd. south of Dye Hill on the Hopkinton / Exeter line, Jim T. and Art D., ages 36 and 37 came upon something very different.

Returning from a hunting trip where they had skirted Brushy Swamp and Brush Brook, they climbed the steep slope south of Dye Hill. It was nearing dusk, overcast, and threatening rain. At the top of the slope, the two men paused to rest and have a smoke.

It was at this point Jim turned to gaze toward Dye Hill. For a second he froze. Then grabbing Art's arm he jabbed his finger toward the rock outcropping just north of them - roughly a hundred feet. They both observed a huge, black furry form standing upright amongst the rocks and watching them.

Art said, "I'm not sure about me, but Jim turned white at the sight of that thing. We knew instantly what we were looking at from earlier descriptions of Bigfoot, but we never expected to see it in Rhode Island. We took just a second or two to look at it, then grabbed our shotguns, tore out of the woods to the road, hopped into Jim's car, and got the hell out of there!"

Two weeks later, along with the two hunters, I returned to the site. With a carpet of fallen leaves it was impossible to find any impressions on the ground adjacent to the hill or in and around the outcropping itself. The hunters refused to accompany me to the rocks. They would only enter the fringe of the forest. Both said that they had no desire to confront the beast again. I detected no telltale odor, only the prevalent odor of damp leaves.

The beast was described as all of eight feet tall, possibly taller. It was well proportioned and bilaterally symmetrical on a huge frame. Thick coarse fur covered the body, head, arms and legs. The face appeared naked of hair. The head seemed rounded rather than knobbed like a gorilla. And its face was flat and had no snout like that of a bear. Its arms were longer and jointed more like a human than like the short forearms of a bear.

It never moved for the few seconds we peered at it. It emitted no sound, and we have no idea how long it was standing there. Just thinking about the thing watching us climbing the slope without us being aware, gives us a roaring case of the shivers!

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* REMEMBER...WE NEED YOUR CHANGE OF ADDRESS NOW... POST OFFICE THROWS AWAY BULK MAIL. Sorry, I can't replace if lost due to address change. Back order is possible.

MEETING

Monthly meetings will be at the Home Plate, 8501 N. Lombard, Portland. Dinner at 6PM and meet at 7PM, All invited. Free to the public (no indoor meeting in July, Aug., Nov. or Dec.). There will be a mini-museum and items will be for sale by owner Patti Dietz.

MEETINGS

BIGFOOT ACTIVITY REPORTS MISCELANEOUS

* From : "Leo Selzer" <leoselzer@telus.net>
Date : Tue, Nov 29, 2005 12:12 AM
Dear Mr. Crowe

I am a Sasquatch/Bigfoot Researcher and Investigator, in Prince George BC Canada. I have been reading the tremendous amount of stories and information on this Website. I would like to thank your organization for having such a great website to enjoy and learn from. You folks have and are doing a very fine job. I hope that your organization will keep up the good work for a very long time to come. I would enjoy seeing some photographs on your site especially when there is often reference made to a photo.

KEEP YOUR SKEPTICALS ON WHEN READING THESE REPORTS

Although I am not a Native First Nations person I have a real respect for First Nation people for the things that they have to say and what they have helped me to learned about a lot of things. As for the topic of Sasquatch I believe that the First Nation Native People are correct when they make reference to Sasquatch as being a "People" and what they say that Sasquatch has spoken language. I have personally heard Sasquatch with my own ears in 1994 when I listened to about 3 or so individuals having a good time about 500 yards from where I was. This seems to support what other people in North America have said about to having heard Bigfoot using what sounded like language. I have purchased the High Seirra Recordings from Northern California. I hope that these recordings are really the sounds of Bigfoot and not a hoax, because, I used computer software to clean up and enhance the recordings and what I found was spoken language by Bigfoot.

There is one thing that I continue to see over and over again on pretty much all the websites that I have been enjoying. Many of the stories have reference of people arming themselves with a gun with full intentions to shoot Bigfoot on sight. Also there are many references of people actually shooting a Bigfoot with intentions to either injure it so it will leave, or to kill it outright. What is the matter with these empty headed trigger happy people????

I have been a very dedicated and successful big game hunter since 1964 when I was 17 years old and moved with my family into the interior of BC. I have hunted and taken a great many animals over the years, and a couple of times have had to use deadly force in order to save my own hide. I can truly understand using deadly force if you believe that your life is in danger, but to shoot or axe or deliberately try to harm or kill a Bigfoot just because you see one is insane. What

do these trigger happy idiots think they are doing ? What do they think will be their reaction if when Bigfoot is captured and examined, it turns out that they are declared to be actually human ? I just read about a lady who was approached by a Bigfoot and the first thing that she did was grab an axe and throw it, sticking the axe in Bigfoot's chest. Maybe the big guy just wanted a drink of water, or a closer look with peaceful intentions.

I can truly understand why Bigfoot has been so illusive and why they stay clear of possible capture. Obviously many of them have come to the realization that we are a species of human that is so far backward that many of us think that the only way to treat someone who is different is to shoot first and burry your mistakes. How many of these trigger happy morons have stopped to think that maybe Bigfoot doesn't mean us any harm. On occasion he may just want to come close to us for friendly reasons. Then what does he get in return, a bullet or an axe intended to kill him. I use the term, him, but actually it could be her as likely ; or maybe one of their children.

I have noticed one common thread within the hundreds of stories that I have read. Where Bigfoot has shown aggression is most often when he has been attacked first or when one of his family has been injured or killed by someone. I would like to ask how many people would retaliate the same way if a member of your family were to be shot, axed, injured or killed. Wouldn't you be angry and want some revenge too ?

These trigger happy reactions by so many people is just the kind of thing that has caused people all over the world to view Americans as a trigger happy shoot first minded people. I know that is not true, but, what are other people supposed to think when the truth behind these encounters with violence against Bigfoot is exposed and made public ??

In hope that I have not offended anyone except the people who deserve to be offended, and only want to harm or kill Bigfoot just because they see one and become intimidated by his presence. Being afraid of someone is no reason to kill them. Maybe he is only curious and could turn out to be a very unusual but good friend, if given the chance.

In the mean time I hope that Bigfoot has the sense to not be trusting of just anyone. It could cost him his life..

Leo Selzer... Sasquatch Researcher & Investigator. ..... http://sasquatch-pg.net

From : Henry May <giantape20042000@yahoo.com>
Date : Tue, Dec 06, 2005 10:07 PM

Hi, Ray. How are you? I hope well. I recently received a couple of your meetings from last year, the 3/27/04 meeting with Greg Long and the 5/29/04 meeting with Larry Lund and Don Monroe. Very interesting meetings, both. I don't see how you tolerated Long, asshole that he was.He pretty much insulted everyone in that room that night. On the positive side, though, I recently bought from M.K. Davis the DVD "Shaawanoki", and it was very well-done and interesting. Give my regards to Ronnie Roseman on a job well-done. M.K. was at my home Saturday, and he also brought me some sand from Bluff Creek, which is basically shale. I also bought from Phil Raza Peter Byrne's older documentary "Manbeast", and it too was very interesting. I feel that despite the animosity and feud between Peter and John Green, both of them contribute to this field in their own ways, and I respect both men. I am trying not to get in the middle of their conflict or choose sides between the two. I've often credited Peter with helping me get the ball rolling as far as contact with major researchers all over the U.S. I hope he is well and enjoying living in the L.A. area (which incidentally is also where Scott Herriott lives). Speaking of Scott, I recently received both of his excellent documentaries on one DVD, and they're both good in their own right, but "Journey Toward Squatchdom" is my favorite of the two. Absolutely hilarious and comical that one is!!! I enjoyed the segment he shot with you at your old bookstore in the basement. Very "Daily Show"-like (big fan of that show, by the way). Anyway, check out my website: http://www.geocities.com/giantape20042000/SoutheastSasquatchAssociation.html and take care of yourself. Merry Christmas and Happy New Year to you. Henry May

From : "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net
From Macquairie Regional Radioworks (Australia): 9 Dec. 2005
Second Loch Ness Monster uncovered as Tim the Yowie Man signs with Macquarie Regional Radioworks

He's one of Australia's most intriguing men and now Tim the Yowie Man has signed with Australia's largest owner of commercial radio stations, Macquarie Regional Radioworks (MRR), to host a new national program.

The first airing of the new program know as 'Get Lost Travel' will see Tim the Yowie Man document his recent trip to Llangorse Lake in Wales where he explores recent sightings of 'Gorsey,' who is being dubbed the single humped first cousin of 'Nessie the Loch Ness Monster.'

The story will not only give listeners a detailed insight into Wales as a travel destination but also explore local knowledge and sightings of a dark shaped twelve foot long moving object which recently re-appeared at Llangorse Lake.

National Sales Director of MRR Daryl Mitchell said Get Lost Travel will be syndicated to MRR radio stations in NSW, Tasmania, Queensland, Victoria, South Australia and Western Australia and broadcast every Sunday from 10am until 11am.

"Tim the Yowie Man joining MRR is a remarkable pick-up for the network," Mr Mitchell said.

"He one of the most interesting people we've ever come across and I'm sure our audience will be intrigued by his stories about distinctive travel destinations and the weird and wonderful mysteries that surround these places."

Tim the Yowie Man said this isn't going to be your average travel show.

"I will still be talking about travel destinations and what they have to offer but will also be explaining my unique quests like searching for a massive monster in the Swiss Alps and uncovering the remains of a mysterious ancient pyramid in the Samoas" he said.

"I really feel I can bring a destination to life and help listeners feel like they're right there with me mixing with the people and having a great time."

Tim the Yowie Man is possibly best remembered for his role in 2000 for uncovering the top secret location of reality TV show Survivor II 'The Australian Outback'. After uncovering the location of Survivor II he shot to fame when he dropped chocolate bars from a helicopter to the shows contestants below.

This event catapulted Tim the Yowie Man from an off beat Aussie mystery investigator to international larrikin who came to be fought over by a number of US television stations.

He also received mass media coverage when he spotted an unidentified big black hairy creature (Australia's Big Foot) in Canberra's Brindabella Mountains in 1994.

Aside from traveling to all corners of the globe, Tim the Yowie Man is the National Museum of Australia's Resident Cryptonaturalist and author of several books on mysteries of the world. He contributes regularly to a large number of publications both domestically and internationally and is a regular travel commentator on Australian radio and television.

else if he did, he didn't mention it either. It might also be worth mentioning that there is no way Patterson would have known the film would be over exposed and that it would keep both eye sockets from being visible. As you can see in the image below ... both eyes are looking at the camera, yet the story Bob Heironimus later incorporated about the use of a glass eye was so that with the right eye only being seen on film would not allow an empty hole to be seen. Being that both eyes are seen when the animal turns and looks at the camera, then Bob's story ... like that about the horse not knowing how to buck for the cause of Patterson shaking the film when he already has Roger on foot, has been invented on a false observation on the part of both Long and Heironimus.

Another instance where Bob Heironimus seems to be thinking on his feet and not actually citing from memory is when he said that just before the filming started at Bluff Creek, Patterson and Gimlin had helped him up after he had just put on the lower part of this alleged costume. On page 348 Heironimus is quoted as saying "**We dismounted and unloaded the sack ..... they kind of helped me up and put the top on.**" Now on page 349 is when Heironimus gets caught making things up as he goes ... Bob Heironimus says, "Roger said, **'Just go over there and stand there in that section, and when we are ready to film, you just start walking.'**"Next, Heironimus says to Long, "**Here's where they started the footage. Then, right in here is where they started moving the camera, you know, shaking it, as I was walking.**" It appears in this instant that Heironimus starts thinking on his feet. Greg Long then asked Heironimus, "**How do you know they were shaking the camera?**" Heironimus replies, "**That horse didn't know how to buck.**" You see, Bob Heironimus recalled the official story of Roger Patterson and Bob Gimlin being on horseback when they first saw the creature, but Bob Heironimus forgets he has already committed himself to Patterson being on foot after he told Long they had all dismounted their horses and Roger assisted Gimlin in helping him on with his alleged costume. Heironimus had now incorporated Patterson being on a horse to justify the shaking of the film at a time he has already said the men were on foot. Greg Long never catches this error or if he did, he never mentions it to Heironimus.

This next fabrication on the part of Bob Heironimus is exposed by the film itself. On page 352 of Long's book we hear Heironimus say that the suit he wore had hair glued on it in places, while bare patches were left open on other parts so to make the creature look like it was shedding its fur. Heironimus takes it up a notch by making some references to what is seen on the Patterson film as the **'slick parts'** on the alleged suit where he says the fur was missing. An example of this can be seen on page 380 of the book where Long shows Frame 61. Frame 352 is another

BBC News 1 Dec 05

Study treads on footprint claim

Footprints of 'first Americans'

Impressions in volcanic ash hailed as footprints made by the earliest known human settlers in the Americas may not be what they seem, Nature journal says.

If confirmed, the 40,000-year-old marks would have debunked accepted theories of human migration into the Americas.

But the ash has now been dated to 1.3 million years ago - more than a million years before modern humans evolved.

Relatives of our species living at this time were not capable of making the journey to the Americas, experts say.

One of the Nature paper's authors even suggests the supposed footprints could have been made by picks used to quarry the site.

Controversial date

Earlier this year, a British-Mexican team led by Dr Silvia Gonzalez of Liverpool John Moores University announced that the site at Valsequillo Lake near Puebla in southern Mexico likely contained the oldest evidence of human occupation in the Americas.

Every time it rains, water collects in the depressions, sediments collect in them and they weather out into oddball shapes

Michael Waters, Texas A&M University

The researchers used several methods to date minerals and fossils from above, below and on the footprint layer itself.

Radiocarbon dating was carried out on shells and animal bones in the sequences, and mammoth teeth were dated using a technique called electron spin resonance.

It is not clear from where exactly they took their samples and which fraction was dated. We took our samples directly from the footprint horizons

Silvia Gonzalez, Liverpool John Moores University

They obtained dates for lake sediments incorporated into the ash by a technique called optically stimulated luminescence.

The results converged on the highly controversial date of 40,000 years. Under the traditional view, the first Americans trekked from Siberia to Alaska across a land bridge that linked these land masses at the end of the last ice age (between about 10,000 and 12,500 years ago).

'Wrong' method

But Paul Renne, a geochronologist at the University of California, Berkeley, and colleagues have now used argon dating and palaeomagnetic analysis to show that the so-called Xalnene basaltic tuff on which the purported footprints were found was in fact far older even than Dr Gonzalez and her team suggested.

The results show the tuff is 1.3 million years old. The footprints would therefore predate the first known appearance of Homo sapiens in Africa by more than a million years.

"This casts serious doubt on whether those marks are human footprints," co-author Michael Waters, of Texas A&M University, told the BBC News website.

Although some scientists have conceded it is possible that archaic humans such as Homo erectus could have made it to the Americas, the possibility is considered remote in the extreme.

"If you look at the original work that was presented, there was an optically stimulated luminescence technique. That technique cannot be used to date that sort of material - it should never have been applied," said Dr Waters.

The Texas A&M researcher also criticised the use of radiocarbon dating on shells from the sequences: "Freshwater shell is notorious for producing erroneous ages."

Response planned

Dr Gonzalez told the BBC her team would be submitting a formal scientific response for publication in an academic journal.

On the project website she said: "It is clear that the dates reported by Renne's group need to be replicated and independently confirmed.

"This is important because we applied the Ar-Ar method... and concluded that |it was| not reliable.

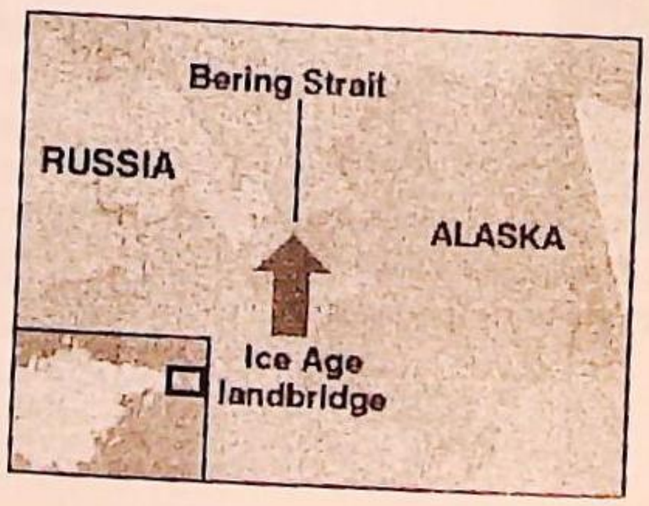
"Also, it is not clear from where exactly they took their samples and which fraction was dated. We took our samples directly from the footprint horizons."

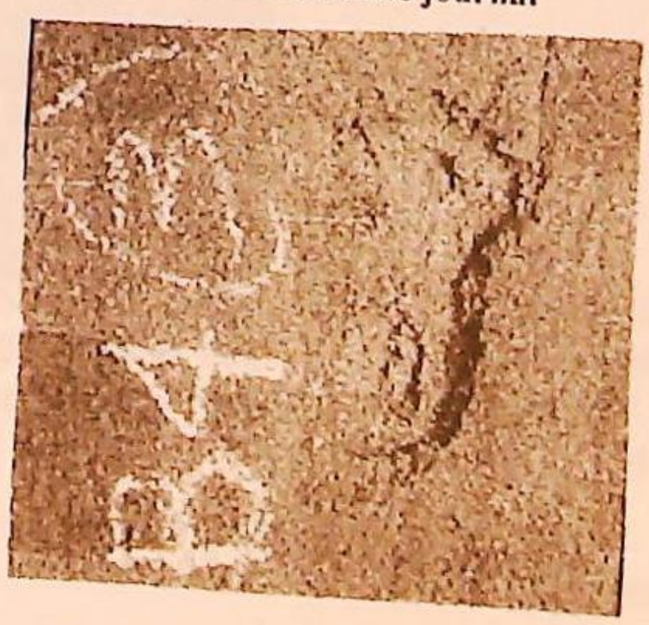
Dr Waters said he thought the marks were actually left over from quarrying: "The Xalnene tuff is a lithified volcanic ash. The locals go out there and quarry it for building material," he explained.

"They take picks and bars with chisel-like ends. They'll chip it out and break it into small rectangular pieces. "What you're seeing in the depressions is where the metal tools are diveting into the tuff. Every time it rains, water collects in the depressions, sediments collect in them and they weather out into oddball shapes."

The British-Mexican team plan to publish their supporting evidence for the footprints in the academic journal Quaternary Science Reviews in January.

They are currently preparing an official reply to the study in Nature.





From : "Michael Newton" <eyeofnewt@att.net> Dec 05, 2005
From the San Antonio (TX) Express-News: 4 Dec. 2005
Book Review: Catalyst to innovations By Ed Conroy
Tom Slick: Mystery Hunter, By Catherine Nixon Cooke, Paraview, $26

For many years, Tom Slick has been an enigma wrapped in a mystery. Many people around the world knew him a little, but few knew him well.
Perhaps the most visionary and influential San Antonio businessman of the 1950s and early '60s, he became a legend after his untimely death at the age of 46 in 1962.

Thanks to his niece and biographer, Catherine Nixon Cooke, Slick now emerges as a charismatic, complex man of passionate loves and interests possessed of an unquenchable thirst for the answers to life's mysteries.
A highly successful oilman, rancher, world explorer and catalyst to innovations in science and technology, Slick is honored today as the founder of the Southwest Research Institute, the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research.

Determined to explore the mysteries of the human mind, Slick is also esteemed as founder of the Mind Science Foundation. He made several trips to India and the Himalayas, meeting with maharajas and masters of meditation, most notably with the Dalai Lama.

Yet Slick, a Phi Beta Kappa Yale graduate who had taken a pre-medical curriculum, maintained along with his mystical studies a lifelong interest in the biological and material sciences.

"I decided I had to write Tom Slick's biography in 1999, when I was attending the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research's 50th anniversary celebration," Cooke said during an interview at her San Antonio home.
"I have tried to write the story in a compact and fun way, so that anyone could enjoy it."

There is no lack of adventure in Cooke's book, as she follows Slick to the Amazon in search of diamonds, or describes the development of Slick Airways, his advocacy of "liftslab construction" and his active lobbying of President Dwight D. Eisenhower to join the race for space.

One of the most colorful aspects of Slick's life was his much-publicized search for the Yeti - the legendary "Abominable Snowman" of the Himalayas -at a time when such expeditions in that part of the world were as uncommon as they were dangerous. Cooke retraced Slick's steps in the Himalayas on her own expedition to Nepal in April of 2001, as she vividly recounts in the beginning of her book. It was a trip, Cooke said, haunted not by the howl of the Yeti but by
"rain, spiders and leeches," and a brave visit to the Buddhist shrines deep in the Khempallung Cave.

Some popular writers, such as cryptozoologist Loren Coleman, have explored rumors Tom Slick may have been an agent for the CIA, adopting the cover of "Yeti hunter" while spying on communist Chinese troop movements.
Cooke's response to that suggestion is characteristically matter-of-fact.
"I found no reference whatsoever to any involvement with the CIA in any of his letters," she said.

While her research is clearly based on documentary research, Cooke tells Slick's family story as only his niece could, aided by interviews with still-living relatives, many of whom have now passed away.

Cooke describes his father, Thomas Baker Slick Sr., known as "King of the Wildcatters," as a "workaholic and explorer" who gave his son "life lessons" in bravery in the woods behind their first home in Clarion, Pa.
His mother, Berenice Frates Slick, daughter of railroad tycoon Joseph Frates, Cooke describes as a "serious girl" with a critical streak.
She called the Victorian house she received as a wedding present from her husband a "three-story monstrosity."

Apparently, the family believed their home in Clarion was haunted. Cooke, in dedicating her book to Betty Slick Mooreman, who later founded the Argyle Club as a means of supporting the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research, notes it was she "who asked her big brother to find the ghosts In the attic."

Tom's younger brother, Earl Slick, later made his mark by successfully suggesting to his brother they position Slick Airways as "an airline devoted to cargo, not passengers."

Cooke reports that, at the time of Thomas Baker Slick Sr.'s death at the age of 46 in 1940, Slick was 14 years old. He was also one of only five heirs to his father's fortune, estimated between $75 million and $100 million.

A cornucopia of photographs and reproductions of newspaper stories copiously illustrates Cooke's book, following Slick, his family members and friends from their days in baby carriages to goose-hunting trips and expeditions in dugout canoes.

Cooke includes numerous publicity photos featuring Slick as the leader of his family, ranching operations and research institutes.

Married twice (to Polly Pater and Betty Young), Slick doted on his children William, Patty, Tom III and Charles. Cooke documents his gifts of electric trains, golf clubs, a Wonder Plane and a cocker spaniel puppy for Patty, as well as the special trips he planned for them together.

Cooke presents Slick as a man "in touch with his feminine side long Before best-selling books began to instruct men how to discover that wholeness."

His home in Olmos Park was a showcase for art works by Pablo Picasso, Georges Braque and Georgia O'Keeffe, as well as the setting for many a fabled dinner party.

"Tom was actively involved with architect O'Neil Ford in every aspect of its design and construction," Cooke said.

One of the most valuable aspects of Cooke's book is her description of the accomplishments of both the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research and the Southwest Research Institute, aided by interviews with scientists such as Dr. Pemmaraju N. Rao, who was early on recruited by Slick and today serves on the Mind Science Foundation board.

Though long under professional management, in the early days the research institutes were very much under Slick's direction, with variable results.

The late chemist, William Mallow, Ph.D., who made his distinguished career at Southwest Research Institute, provided Cooke with an anecdote illustrating Slick's hands-on approach to management in the early days of the institutes he founded.

"The terrible drought in the 1950s had caused a great shortage of pecans,"

Cooke said. "Bill Mallow told me Tom decided they would try to make an artificial pecan. After many attempts, they finally came up with something edible, but by then the rains had returned and there was no shortage of cheap pecans. Bill told me that Christmas everyone he knew got presents of artificial pecans from Tom!"

Cooke's background enables her to more than do justice to Slicks professional accomplishments.

She is also the former president and CEO of the Mountain Institute, a Washington, D.C., nonprofit dedicated to advance mountain cultures and preserve mountain environments.

She is also former director of the Mind Science Foundation, which still carries on Slick's commitment to researching human consciousness and educating the public about such research.

It was at the Mind Science Foundation's sister institution on the southwest side of town that Cooke hit documentary pay dirt.

"I was extremely fortunate to find boxes containing Tom Slick's letters from 1947 to 1962 in a shed at the Southwest Foundation for Biomedical Research," she said. "They were organized chronologically, and I made copies of the ones I found most useful."

As I was leaving her home, Cooke handed me a folder with photocopies of some revealing notes that announced "From the desk of Tom Slick"

His message to his mother, dated Dec. 15, 1938, summed up the man in two sentences.

"I always believe in taking a positive approach instead of a negative one," he wrote. "And I never pay any attention to people who just sit back and say that everything inconclusive is impossible."

Renewal Check enclosed. Hope you receives this email OK. I think it would get the world on its ear, if the results come back positive. Call me if you'd like to chat. Roger, 5/26

Roger Knights

From: "Roger Knights" <rogerknights@comcast.net>
To: "Ray Crowe" <RayCrowe@netzero.net>
Sent: Sunday, May 16, 2004 3:54 AM
Subject: Hair Samples: I Suggest Advanced Testing

Dear Ray,

Here is how to prove Bigfoot's reality, using your hair samples:

1. Send portions of one sample to a lab that does PIXE analysis
2. Let them validate it as matching (or nearly matching) the iron/zinc profile found in Chinese Yeren hairs back in 1989, and (thus) as distinctly *not* matching the profile of any known primate
3. Have them send the sample on to a lab that does immunological analysis
4. Let that lab validate the sample as coming from a hominoid-primate
5. On the basis of the results above, obtain funding to have additional hair samples tested in the same way, under the oversight of some mainstream scientists (e.g., Daris Swindler). Presumably this testing would find that these samples' profiles matched one another. (Perhaps the organization that backed Byrnes's projects might cough up the dough.)
6. Publish the results, which would 90%-prove the presence of an unknown primate in N. America, in a scientific journal

I've located two labs that do such work, and I want to ask them to analyze the first sample for free, in the prospect of thereby making money by analyzing additional samples, and of garnering wonderful publicity for their under-used analytical techniques. But to do that I need your agreement to provide that first hair sample. Please e-mail me (or call me: 206-932-9323).

Here are some additional details:

If you'd like to approach the labs yourself (via e-mail, presumably) that would be OK with me. This might be best, as you have possession of the hair, and have an official position in the Bigfoot world. I'll give you the names of the labs and their websites if you indicate an interest in pursuing my suggestion.

PIXE testing is non-destructive—the sample is merely bombarded with high-energy particles for a moment. But immunological testing destroys the part of the sample that is tested. (Hence it would be best to send the lab hair from a profuse sample, and to ask the lab to test only a portion of the sample sent to them, while they held onto the rest. That would allow skeptical scientists to examine the same material that was tested while still in the hands of a neutral body.) I hope you have samples that you own, or whose owners would allow partial destruction of their samples.

It would be best if photos of the samples under magnification were obtained first. (This wouldn't be necessary with the first sample, since some hairs from it would presumably be retained by you.) Prof. Jerold Lowenstein of UC-SF completely ground up a sample he immunologically tested, which made it

impossible for skeptical scientists to check up on what it was that he had tested. That was the sole case where immunological testing of a Bigfoot hair has been done—and it was successful. But it had little impact because a portion of the sample wasn't retained for visual examination, because the hair wasn't also PIXE-tested to rule out other primates as possible sources, and because Lowenstein was a skeptic and didn't publish his results, or even announce them.

Visual hair analysis will never have much impact. Grover Krantz wrote, in "Sasquatch Believers vs. the Skeptics": "Many hair samples … could not be identified, but this just means they could be from some part of the pelt of a known animal that has not been analyzed." That sounds unlikely to me, but the mere possibility, however remote, enables scoftics to dismiss purely visual evidence. (They also claim that "our" hair analysts are biased and are "seeing things" that aren't there.) But PIXE testing would provide the sort of hard evidence the scoftics are baying for regarding Bigfoot. They'd have a hard time explaining it away. (I.e., Chinese PIXE testing has documented the ratios of iron to zinc in their Yeren hair samples; there are standard ratios for other animals' hair, providing a higher degree of certainty of identification than mere visual inspection. The Chinese have found that several dozen hair samples all matched one another in this ratio, and were unlike every other known animal's ratio.)

Quotations:

1. http://www.theoutlaws.com/unexplained5.htm]
http://www.theoutlaws.com/unexplained5.htm contains this:

> "Doctor Jerold Lowenstein, who conducted the tests, reported that the hairs did not match any of the larger animals like deer and bear. It only reacted with the primates, and of the primates, it only reacted with the hominoids. There are only five hominoids: human, chimpanzee, gorilla, orangutan, and gibbon. He eliminated everything except human and chimpanzee. His conclusion was that it was a large animal closely related to human or chimpanzee. 'And, it's hard to see how that could have escaped detection over thousands of years.'"

2. Thomas Steenburg's *Sasquatch/Bigfoot* (1990), p. 98, states:

> "Dr. Jerold Lowenstein of the University of California in San Francisco ... has developed a process using immune reactions to identify proteins, enabling him to determine the possible source of feces .... In 1987 Bob Titmus of Harrison Hot Springs, B.C., submitted a hair sample collected from trees. Dr. Lowenstein was able to identify the hair as coming from a primate, yet he could not identify whether it came from a human, chimpanzee, or gorilla.
>
> He therefore assumed it was human, but in fact it was nothing like a human hair, since it had wool hairs as well as guard hairs and the guard hairs were pointed, not cut off at the outer end. Unfortunately he had ground up the whole sample, otherwise it would have been simple to check his three possibilities with a microscopic comparison."

The use of immunological testing (on PART of the sample) could definitively categorize an "unknown" hair as primate, narrowing things down considerably, and taking away the skeptics' argument that "It could have come from anything,

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2003

Did Bigfoot Once Roam Near Portland, Oregon?

By Vance Orchard

FROM TIMES OF WAITSBURG, WA

FOREST GROVE, Ore. ---- It happened 35 years ago, but retired Forest Grove resident Richard Holzmeyer recently recalled the incident with plenty of clarity.

We speak of the time in the spring of 1969 when Holzmeyer saw what seemed at first to be a "really huge man" come out of the brush near the prune orchard he was spraying just off the David Hill Road a few miles northwest of Forest Grove.

The time was a period when Bigfoot was not much talked of and when the subject was broached it was usually accompanied by raised eyebrows, rolling of eyes and often as not loud guffaws.

But, Holzmeyer remains as firm today as he was then that what he was seeing from the seat of his tractor was just that.

He also remembers that that it was March and they were still digging out of one of the area's heaviest snowfalls of that winter. Holzmeyer was on a tractor in the family's prune orchard, pulling a spraying rig. It was late afternoon, possibly around 3 p.m. or so, he said. As he worked his way up the hill he was scanning all the time for sight of a deer and it was then that he spotted "…this huge man …that wasn't a man." The figure was less than 100 yards away and he watched as the creature went past a bush which he measured two days later.

"The bush was over six feet high and this thing was close to two feet above that," he said.

The big, manlike creature just continued walking away from Holzmeyer, never turning to look at him, Holzmeyer says.

"It had black hair and its head seemed small for its shoulders," he recalls. "Its head was rounded and same color as its body."

Holzmeyer added that as the Bigfoot walked away, he noticed that the inside of its right leg was "…sort of shiny on the inside but not the left leg."

As the creature disappeared into the brush, Holzmeyer said, it was about 150-200 yards away from him.

The possibility that the Bigfoot had spent the winter in the area on the David Hill Road was posed by Holzmeyer in our conversation. He recounted how his hired man had reported seeing tracks in the foot-deep snow of that winter that were "quite a ways apart

and punched right into the snow, whereas his tracks indicated he was dragging his feet, struggling through the snow."

Then, the fall of the calendar area in which we speak, Holzmeyer said there was a news item in the local paper which told of a colleage student's having been thrown into a berry patch on the David Hill Road in the same vicinity as the Holzmeyer prune orchard.

"This college kid had claimed he was thrown into the brambles by a big man who then left," Holzmeyer recalled the incident. "But the doctor said the marks on the boy's body were not made by a human."

Holzmeyer surmises that the college students might have startled the Bigfoot while it was foraging in the berries and just charged out and tossed the youth into the berry patch.

The Holzmeyer experience certainly adds up to a good supposition for one or more Bigfoots having spent some time in the area of the David Hill Road which 35 years ago was heavily wooded and remains somewhat that today. He says a tall radio tower stands close to where he saw which he still avers "was sure not a man…"

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NEXT MEETING JAN 28
NEXT TRACK RECORD IS
JAN SUMMARY – ISSUED
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